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Unregretted.

Mr. CLEVELAND'S Administration has arwived at the very eye of its demise, and the general sentiment of the Democracy is one of relief and thankfulness.

That the great historic party, which holds the noblest traditions of the fathers respecting the nature of our Constitution and Government, should be driven from power by an adverse majority must always be afflicting to its members: but when they consider how much more desperate their situation would have been after another four years of Mr. CLEVELAND, and of his autocratic, pompous, and canting methods, the thought that they are no longer exposed to that extreme calamity may well reconcile them to the lesser misfortune.

The Democracy are tired of a rule which has brought them only disappointment and defeat. They are tired of a rule which has broken all the promises by which they were once deluded. Above all, they are Ured of a rule whose chief occupation has been to praise and magnify the long period of Republican predominance and corruption which they had hoped to end forever.

What, indeed, has been the chief business and the prevailing characteristic of Mr. CLEVELAND'S term of office? It has been to justify the Republican Administrations which preceded him. It has been to show that the great Democratic revolt of 1871 and 1876 was all a mistake and a delusion. To this there is but one exception. In one single department only have the purpose and the expectation of the Democracy been realized by its agents who were raised to authority through the election of GROVER CLEVELAND.

For years the people of this country had believed, and they had reason to believe, that when the Democracy came into power, when they got access to the books and the accounts of the Government, there would be a revelation of malfeasance, of corruption. and of plunder which would cover with shame a majority of the Republican officials of the previous twenty years, and would produce such a condition of the public judgment that the Republican party would never

But there has been no such revelation. With the exception of the Navy Department slone, the whole effort and effect of Mr. (LEVELAND and his assistants has been to give a clean bill of health to their Republican predecessors. Nothing has been discovered. Nothing has been revealed. According to Mr. CLEVETAND and his aggletants, with the one exception we have mentioned, all the Republican Administrations have been honestly and wisely conducted. There has been no perversion of the public funds. There has been no abuse of public authority. Purity and patriotism have been the rule with our Republican bosses from the beginning to the end!

With all this the Democrats of this country are very tired indeed, and very glad that these agents, whether unfaithful or incompetent, who have thus disappointed them, and thus devoted themselves during four years to the work of defending and rehabilitating the enemies of the Democracy, are at last to go out of power, so that they can perform that work no longer.

To all this, as we have said, there is one impressive exception. That exception is WIL-LIAM COLLINS WHITNEY, Secretary of the Navy. He has laid his hand sternly and faithfully upon the old and revolting abuses of his department. He has proved himself a true American and a genuine Democrat. When he retires from office there is no Democrat but will cherish the hope that at some future day WHITNEY may have another opportunity to render important services to his party and his country.

The New Capitol.

Even in its present unfinished condition the new Capitol at Albany is by far the most costly building of modern times. The original plan of the Legislature was to expend \$4,000,000 in its construction, and with that understanding the corner stone was laid eighteen years ago, in 1871. But before it had advanced to its second story it had already cost \$8,000,000, and since then the amount has been increased to \$15,000,000

Yet the building is still incomplete. The Capitol at Washington, from the lay ing of its corner stone in 1793 up to 1878, had cost only \$13,000,000, including all expenses of repairs, alterations, and furnishing during the eighty-five years. The Patent Office has cost nearly as much, but it has been burned down and rebuilt. The Treasury, of a more expensive design than the Capitol, has cost \$7,000,000. The Paince of Justice at Brussers, described by the American Architect as "the architectural wonder of the century," has been finished at a cost of \$10, 000,000. It is the largest known building in the world, covering 270,000 square feet, or nearly twice the area of the Capitol at Washington, and much more than twice that of the Albany Capitol, "with a mass of sculptured and polished marble, surmounted. by a marble tower 400 feet high." As 'it stands on the edge of a precipice, the found ations were enormously expensive, and yet its whole cost was only one-half of the present estimates for the completed structure at Albany.

There are some people who take ad allight in the mere bigness of things, but even t'aey will hardly make it a boast that the Str.t of New York has an unfinished pile on which more money has been spent with less re suit than species of plobiscite attainable through the has been expended on any other completed building of our day. From the viying of its | candidacies. We do not believe, however, corner stone up to this time it, has been a | that, much as M. Floquer and his friends Scandals have marked its history, and yet it | they will ever adopt this feature of them. | sentation only at second hand. Of some of |

architectural genius of RICHARDSON, who died one of the great masters of his profession. In 1875 he was appointed with Mr. EIDLITZ to carry forward the work begun by

As long ago as 1883 a Commission was appointed to consider certain reported structural defects in the building, more especially with reference to the safety of the stone ceiling of the Assembly chamber. Since that time the danger from the ceiling has been demonstrated, its weight causing it to crack ominously. It has therefore been removed, though thereby the Pictures painted by the late WILLIAM of. HUNT under the arches of the cault were destroyed. A committee, consisting of three Republicans and two Democrats, was appointed by the last Assembly to provide for this new ceiling. According to the general understanding, it was to be of quartered oak, and the estimates for the work seem to have been accepted by the committee on that supposition; but it appears that an alternative clause had been inserted in the specifications permitting the use of papier maché: and now the Assembly finds that the cheaper material has been used in the construction. Who was responsible for the fraud is not certainly determined, but as the work was done under the immediate supervision of the Superintendent of Public Buildings the inferences regarding him are not pleasant. The committee, too, is censurable for negligence, at least. If they expected to get the oaken celling, they accepted a bid for one kind of work, and yet another and a very cheap and flimsy kind was substituted, so that the gain to the contractor was more than \$100,000. If

remissness. On Tuesday also Assemblyman John MARTIN of the Ninth district of this city arose to explain that a corrupt offer had been made to him to induce him, as a member of the Committee on Appropriations. now investigating the job, to assist in making a whitewashing report. It had been charged that other members of the committee were similarly approached, but in Mr MARTIN'S case only is the fact established. Of course, such an exposure created a great uproar in the Assembly, but the upshot of it all was that the whole subject was referred to the Appropriations Committee. There it might as well have gone as elsewhere, for, with the facts regarding the attempted bribery of Mr. MARTIN, and the public suspicions with respect to other memhers of that committee, the report must necessarily bring out the whole truth.

they signed the specifications with an op-

tional clause so profitable to the contractor

and so bad for the State without knowing of

its existence, they were guilty of culpable

The investigation is only one among many which have been made as to this frightfully costly structure, and the reputation of both the Celling Committee and the Appropriations Committee requires that It shall be thorough, impartial, and fearless.

Precautions Against Boulanger. On Monday the scrutin d'arrondissemen the French counterpart of our Congress dis

trict system, was adopted by the Chamber

of Deputies, though only by a majority of some twenty votes. That the Senate will assent to the proposal is a matter of course. One of the safeguards demanded for the commonwealth against BOULANGER is thus secured; it remains to be seen whether M. FLOQUET will also try to obtain through a revision of the Constitution another instrument of defence which would still more completely fortify the French republic against the intrigues of ambitious citizens. Although all the sections of the Opposi ion voted against the scrutin d'arrondisse ment, and, as we have said, came near defeating it, the Boulangist journals profess to be satisfied with this method of electing Deputies. They can say with truth that under the scrutin d'arrondissement the Re publicans gained their great victory of October, 1877, and GAMBETTA made himself the most influential politician in France. Why, then, it may be answered, did GAMBETTA so eagerly desire the scrutin de liste? In order that he might obtain precisely the same collective endorsement from a whole department which BOULANGER has just gained from the Department of the Seine. It was GAMBETTA's intention at the next general election following the adoption of the scrutin de liste (when all the Deputies apportioned to a given department would be voted for on a general ticket like our Presidential electors) to make up a ticket in Paris for example, of his most devoted partisans. with himself at the head, and to repeat this process in every department which he and his friends had a reasonable chance of carrying. The advantage expected from such tac ties was twofold. GAMBETTA, being returned at the head of a multitude of departmental tickets, would have elicited a virtual plebiscite in favor of his elevation to the Chief Magistracy. He would, mcreover, have at his back a large body of personal adherents in the Chamber of Deputies. This double victory was, of course, contemplated by BOULANGER, and, in view of what took place the other day in Paris, would probably have been achieved, had not the scrutin de liste been superseded. But even now, under the scrutin d'arrondissement, as the experience of THIERS and GAMBETTA has shown, Bou-LANGER may get him self returned by scores

the other seats to b's satellites. If M. FLOQUET and the honest Republicans of France want to lay the axe at the root of the state of things which tempts every ambitious politician to aspire to a dictatorship, wlay do they not profit by the example of our American institutions? Our Constitution prescribes that every member of our House of Representatives must be an inhabitant of the State from which he is returned. All the Representatives allotted to a given State may, if the State Legislature to order, be voted for on a single collective ticket; but, as a matter of fact, this method, although formerly often follow d, has been universally abandoned for the separate district system, which the Frer ch call scrutin d'arro dissement. It has also, become the rule (to which only occar ional exceptions are tolerated in the la gest cities) that a Representative shall be an inbubitant not only of the State, as the Constitution requires, but also of his Congress district.

of single districts, and, although he can oc-

cupy but one seat himself, he can turn over

Now, if the friends of republican government in France really desire to put an end to BOULANGER'S pretensions, let them insert in their organic law a provision that no man shall be eligible for a seat in the Chamber of Deputies except in the arrowdissement of which he is a resident. If this condition seem too rigid, then at least let it be enacted that every candidate for a Deputyship must be a resident of the department in one of whose districts he is nominated. This simple innovation would operate as an insuperable bar to the irregular existing system of plural and non-resident conument of administrative inefficiency, profess to admire American institutions.

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entries to the first the state of the state of the part of the state o

is also, in some degree, a monument to the | They want to extinguish BOULANGER, but not at the expense of their private ambitions, which, as they can see, would be pretty effectually thwarted by the constitutional change mentioned.

Veterans.

A despatch from Teston in yesterday's Sun told of the combration there of the ninetieth birthd of a distinguished member of the Boston bar, SIDNEY BARTLETT, who, though a nonogenarian, is still active in his profession, and daily argues complicated

cases, with ease and vigor, in the courts. We congratulate the venerable Bostonian and hope that for many years he will continue to enjoy the physical and mental powers that he displays at this period of his

green old age. In New York we have a goodly number of elderly citizens who maintain a solid grip upon the world and an active interest in its affairs. Look, for example, at DAVID DUD-LEY FIELD, the jurist, who, though almost 85, is still in legal practice. Look at Capt. JOHN ERICSSON, the engineer, 86 years old, and yet busy with inventions that promise to increase his renown. Look at WILSON G. HUNT, the merchant, on the verge and yet hale and hearty. Look at the Rev. Dr. THOMAS E. VERMILYE, who enters his 87th year this month, still full of the qualities that gave him his high rank in the pulpit. Look at Prof. Robert W. Weir, the artist, who, in his 87th year, keeps his brush and palette ready for service. Look at PHINEAS T. BAR-NUM, the showman, who will reach his 80th year this summer, and is still fertile with projects for entertaining mankind. Look at scores of others of our active fel-

low citizens between 80 and 90, whose names might be given.

New York is a good place for veterans, and it is no wonder that so many of them are found here. They are invigorated by the salty breezes from the sea, and the salubrious air from the hills. They enjoy the rich products of the earth that are brought from every clime. Their minds are kept vigorous under the powerful impulse given to thought by the action of a progressive community and the potent stimulus of ideas reflected in THE SUN. Their interest in the business of life is constantly animated by the scenes amid which they live.

It is pleasant to see in this city so many veterans full of vim, who command the respect of their compeers and the veneration of their juniors.

A New Brooklyn Bridge.

On Tuesday evening shortly after 6 o'clock, or at the very time when travel is greatest, the breaking of strands in the cable caused vexatious and even distressing delay to thousands of people who wanted to get to Brooklyn by the bridge railway. It was a cold night, and as the bridge has no suitable terminal facilities the impatient crowd were obliged to wait on the unprotected platform.

Such an accident is always liable to occur, and, of course, the chances of its occurrence are greatest when the demand upon the railway is most urgent, for then the number of cars on the cable is increased, and the strain most severe. Yet no society has yet been organized for the prevention of cruelty to travellers to Brooklyn. Though the pas senger traffic of the bridge railway is so enormous, the accommodations in the way of terminal facilities are not equal to those of an ordinary third-class railroad. It is wonderful how patiently these Brooklyn

people submit to their torture. But something more than adequate facilities at the entrance of the present bridge is needed for their relief. The rapid growth of travel over that structure has demonstrated the necessity for another bridge to Brooklyn, preparations for whose construction should be begun at once. There has long been a project for building a bridge over the East River at Blackwell's Island, and it is very desirable that it should be carried out, but it would not meet the great demand now so insufficiently supplied by the single bridge. To all intents and purposes it would be simply a railway bridge connecting the Long Island Railroad with New York benefiting the outlying country rather than Brooklyn itself. That town already contains a population of over 800,000, or about the population of New York in 1860, and it is growing with the rapidity of a prosperous Western community. Since the beginning of the present bridge, Brooklyn has doubled the number of its inhabitants, and in ten years more the increase will be so great that the existing facilities for transportation across the river will be petty in comparison

with the demand and the necessity. As soon as another bridge is completed still another will be required, in all proba bility, for population will increase with facilities for transportation until it soon outruns them, and early in the next century the town across the East River will be as great as New York is now. This new bridge will not meet the necessities of the case if it is erected at Blackwell's Island. It must be at some point within half a mile of the present bridge, to the northward, and where the great mass of the travel will be best accommodated, at Canal street or thereabouts, so that access to the most populous parts of Brooklyn from the busiest part of New York may be easy and rapid. Then by directly connecting our rapid transit eystem with that of the neighboring town, proper facilities of communication would be for the first time provided and the two towns would be linked together so closely that their organic union would inevitably follow. The consolidation into one municipality foreseen by the sagacious

Mr. STEANAHAN could not long be delayed. Mayor CHAPIN In his recent messages has pointed out the need for additional means of communication with New York, but the expression of the want and the increasing hardships of travel between the two towns have not yet led to the formation of any specific project for constructing the required bridge. There is no time for delay. The existing inconveniences are no longer tolerable, and they grow greater every year. The preliminary plans and surveys should be made at once and the work started at the earliest possible moment.

The natural result of the series of articles in The Sun upon the general question of railroad management, and the responsibility of the stockholders for the men whom they choose to administer their properties, has naturally caused a great many stockholders to worry and hesitate over the demands now being made upon them for proxies.

If stockholders continue to sign proxies which are not only specific but general powers of attorney, and sign them without question, remonstrance, or explanation, they must expect to see the rule of dishonesty and ruin maintained. The great reliance of the professional plunderers of our Western rullroads has been in the fact that it was next to impossible to dislodge them from their places, because the stockholders lived in London, Amsterdam, and Berlin, and could secure repre-

these roads sighty per cent. of the stook is held a road, and the sentiment of the men who have robbed and wrecked them has

been: "Once in office always in office." We are glad to see that THE SUN has succeeded in awakening all classes of stockholders to both the danger and the remedy, and to note all along the line their prepara tions to protect themselves. It will need only a united effort during the next few months to purge the whole American rallroad system of its mismanagement and corruption, and restore great properties to their lawful owners and confidence to the business public.

Our esteemed contemporary, the Hartford

Courant, has some interesting suggestions: "If ARRAHAN LINCOLS had lived to receive the conone of his countrymen yesterday on the rec rence of his anniversary, he would have been 13) year old-but half a year older than his yoke fellow, Hansi Bat Hannin, still with us, and a good ten years younger than his first Secretary of War, Gen. Sixon Camenox

As a rule there is a disagreement between every President and Vice-President, and during Mr. Lincoln's career Mr. Hamlis formed no exception. He belonged to that Republican faction which wanted a more energetic policy, of which Senator WADE, WINTER DAVIS, Senator SUMNER, Mr. CHASE, and Dr. HOBACE GREELEY were conspicuous members. They did not approve of Mr. Lincoln's deliberate and waiting style, and the Vice-President was a very prominent figure in their councils. This cannot be said, however, of Gen. Cam-

ERON. He always stood by LINCOLN, even when Lincoln did not stand by him.

President Sam Shoan has not sent us a note o say how proud he is of the things he is doing as President of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Ballroad, but he is enraged clear through, and says Tuz Sun's charges are not so. It is a very singular coincidence that charges identical with THE SUN's have just been preferred against Mr. SLOAN before the

Inter-State Commerce Commission. The fact is that Mr. SLOAN is about to be severely disciplined, and he deserves it. Wouldn't it be curious if Vice-President HOLDEN of the Lackawanna should step up while Brother SLOAN stens down ?

THE SUN is a devout believer in Governor Hitt, but it opposes tariff reform. - Una unever.

The only tariff reform we oppose is that which aims to destroy the principle of protection. A first-rate tariff reform bill was prepared by Mr. RANDALL months ago. That till we would have supported.

The young person who writes for the Observe ought to keep his mind clear from confusion.

In several places not far from this city gangs of marauders, taking the title of "White Caps," have recently perpetrated outrages of various kinds. like those of which we hear from the wild West. They were guilty of an espe-cially dastardly act at Flushing last Sunday morning, when they mercilessly trounced an old man and his son in the absence of another victim whom they desired to punish for reasons unknown to the people of Flushing. We also hear of their operations up at Norwalk, in Connecticut, and in sundry other small places It is safe for all White Cap malefactors in this part of the country to take the warning which they are fond of giving to others. There will be no trifling with them when they full into the clutches of the police. Those at Flushing are n a dangerous plight, and they will get only what they deserve when they suffer the full penalty of the law.

When STANLEY'S recent letter to TIPPU TtB was published much surprise was expressed because not a line from the explorer to the EMIN Relief Committee or any of his friends reached Europe at the same time. THE Sun suggested that he probably forwarded letters for Europe to Stanier Falls, and that they were held there by TIPFU TIB to await the next steamer, as he would naturally hesitate to intrust them to the small cance party that took Lieut, BAERT and STANLEY'S letter to TIPPU TiB down the river. This surmise proves correct. Mr. Hodister, writing from Bangala on Nov. 5. says a mail package from Stanley, destined for Europe, was received at Stanley Fails on Sert. 14, three weeks after the letter addressed to Tippu Tib was received. This news was sent down the river by cance, with the information that STANLEY's letters would be kept at the Falls until the arrival of the next steamer. It was not expected that a steamer would reach Stanley Falls until early this year, and several weeks yet are likely to elapse beore we receive the details of STANLEY'S journey. The story of his discoveries in the unknown area he traversed, and of his intercourse with EMIN Pasha, will doubtless make a narrative of absorbing interest.

It has been a winter of heavy snow storms in Germany, Austria, and Switzerland, while in this part of the world we have thus far had but glimpses of the "beautiful snow."

The statement of Brother HARRISON, the revivalist, that his terms for revival work are \$100 and expenses, has given offence to Brother ACKERMAN of Brooklyn, whose letter we published yesterday. Mr. ACKERMAN says that Brother Harrison is a humbug who ought not to get any pay for his preaching. There are many other religious people who hold the same opinion, but it seems to us that the word humbug, which means deceiver, is too rough We have no doubt that Brother HARRISON believes in his own sermons and has faith in his peculiar methods of revivalism. It is his mercenary spirit, as described by himself, to which we object. The terms which he demands are beyond all reason for such work as he does.

REORGANIZING THE KNIGHTS.

They are Cutting Loose From Powderly and His Executive Board.

CHICAGO, Feb. 14.-Acting on the circular sent from Philadelphia several weeks ago, signed by members of the Knights of Labor. George Schilling has begun the work of reor-ganizing several discontented assemblies. The circular was the result of a conference held at the Indianapolis Convention. At this confer ence it was decided that the principal trouble ence it was decided that the principal trouble in the order lay in the fact that it had departed from its original principles of secresy, and that the only remedy was a return to those principles. Schilling proposed a plan which was agreed to. It was that local assemblies all over the United States and Canada should, as far as possible, be induced to reorganize on the secret plan, throwing off affiliation with the General Executive Board and setting up under a modus operandi that should be unknown outside of the order.

ANOTHER KENTUCKY FEUD. Battle Between Two Parties of Armed Men in Menifee County.

LEXINGTON, Feb. 14.-Menifee county, Ky. low seems in a fair way to have another foud. This morning at about 11 o'clock two parties of armed men, under the leaderships of Hack Helton and Robert Draughn, respectively, had Helton and Robert Draughn, respectively, had a florce encounter about twenty miles back of Mi, Sterling. From seven to ten men were engaged on either side, armed with shotgains and riles, and at least 100 shots were fired. A private despatch just received from Mt, Sterling says no one was killed, but that both sides are still armed and thirsting for each other's blood. Helton has been mixed up in previous mountain feuds, and there is but little doubt that this is the beginning of another carmival of killing.

Windom for the Treasury.

TOLEDO, Feb. 14.-That ex-Senutor Windom will be the next Secretary of the Treasury seems to be assured from an interview with Judge Devins of Mount Vernen, the Windom and Judge Devins studied law together under Judge Hurd, tather of Frank H. Hurd. The Judge says he has received a Helgram from Senator Windom announcing telegram from Senator Windom announcing the Secretaryship of the Judge Devins of Mount Vernon, Onio. his acceptance of the Secretaryand of the Treasury tendered by President-coef Harrison

The Useless Secretary of Agriculture, A new and utterly uscless Cubinet officer,

CAPT. SANGER'S SUCCESS. The Former Staff Officer of Gen, Schoffeld

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—Captain and Brevet Major Joseph P. Sanger has received the valentine which several officers have been looking for about this time—an appointment to the va-cancy in the Inspector General's department, with the rank of Major. President Cleveland has had a great deal of army patronage at his disposal since last summer, and, as this was the last item that could be expected from him, there was a rush for it. Very soon, however, it became understood that the artillery Captains had the best of the race, and accordingly the friends of the cavairy candidates, headed by Capt. John G. Bourke of the Third, who had been perhaps the leading opponent of Capt, Peter D. Vroom, when the latter last autumn carried off a prize like the present, and also the friends of the infantry candidates, generally gave up the struggle. It was urged by the artillerymen that not a single officer in the Inspector-General's department had been appointed from their arm, except the present

Inspector-General's department had been appointed from their arm, except the present chief, Gen. Joseph C. Breckinridge, and their claim to the remaining vacancy was generally conceded. Four years ago Gen. Breckinridge was himself the lowest officer in the department of which he is now the head, all his subordinates having since been appointed to it.

It also quickly became evident that the three leading candidates were Cant. Sanger of the First Artillery, and Cant. Mills and Cant. Zalinski of the Firth. Capt. Sanger had the recommendation of Gen. Schofield, and Capt. Zalinski was strong among New York merchants and others introsted in his development of the pusumatic apparatus for using dynamite shells for harbor delence. Capt. Sanger, who has carried off the prize, was the highest of the three in lineal rank. He entered the volunteer army at the very outbreak of the civil war as Second Lieutenant of the First Michigan Infantry, and in August of that year received a commission in the regulars as Second Lieutenant of the First Artillery, with which regiment he has continued until now a period of over twenty-seven years, including some details, like that of Adjutant at the artillery school and as aide on the staff of Gen. Schofield. It was for the retention of Capt. Sanger on his staff while at Governor's Island that Gen. Schofield it was for the retention of Capt. Sanger on his staff while at Governor's Island that Gen. Schofield in an order limiting staff details of line officers to four years. So strong was the feeling in favor of string a larger proportion of the line a chance at these coveted places, after hard life on the frontier or in the perils of Indian lighting, that the order was not countermanded. But a concession was made to Gen. Schofield in an order by which Capt. Sanger remained temporarily at his headquarters on Governor's Island.

the order was not countermanded. But a concession was made to Gen. Schofleid in an order by which Capt. Sanger remained temporarily at his headquarters on Governor's Island.

Many things show that the practical influence of Gen. Schofleid in the administration of the army is likely to be about as great as was that of his predecessor. While not so eminent a soldier as Gen. Sheridan, he has certainly carried off a large share of the honors attainable in his prefession, especially when it is redected at how comparatively late a date in the civil war he became universally known. And it would not be surprising, in spite of the express action of Congress for the lapsing of the grade of Lieutenant-General, if it should revive at least that for him as commander of the army. When the various bills for reorganizing the military establishment come up next winter, it will probably be found that Gen. Schofleid's pronounced views in favor of increasing the artillery will have a powerful influence to make that the principal change accomplished, should there be any reorganization at all.

PROXIES ON 97,284 I. AND G. N. SHARES M., K. and T. Stockholders Want Them

and Are Suing to Get Them, Judge O'Brien heard argument yesterday afternoon in a sult for proxies representing 97.284 shares, nearly the whole capital stock. of the International and Great Northern Railroad. The plaintiff is Simon Sterne, acting for Granville M. Dodge as committee of the stockholders of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Rallway Company, and the defendants are Jay Gould, the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company. and the Mercantile Trust Company. The motion before the Court is for an order to restrain the defendants from voting at the coming election on these shares, which are now held by the trust company as a pledge for interest on the first consolidated mortgage bonds of the M., K. and T. The plaintiffs also ask that their right to vote on these shares be affirmed. They charge that Gould, after becoming President of the M., K. and T., had the certifi-President of the M. K. and T. had the certificates of this stock surrondered to himself, and that the effect of the transaction is to make it impossible for the plaintiffs to vote upon what they allege to be their own stock, and to put the corporation in Gould's power.

The M. K. and T. system, they say, depends for its prosperity upon the control of the L and G. N. At the time of the transfer the directory of the M. K. and T. was almost identical with that of the Missouri Pacific, in order that their interests may be properly cared for the

G. N. At the time of the transfer the directory of the M. K. and T. was almost identical with that of the Missouri Pacific. In order that their interests may be properly cared for the stockholders ask that the proxy for this big block be given to the receivers of M. R. and T. George A. Eddy and Harrison A. Cross.

E. Ellery Anderson appeared for the motion and John F. Dillon and Wilson S. Pierce opposed him. Mr. Anderson said he had written to Mr. Gould for information as to his policy and was referred to Judge Dillon. He said the course pursued in the past was detrimental to the interests of the roads. There had been earned \$800.000 over expenses, which Missouri Pacific heid for some unknown reason. The Gould directory had charged a deflect of \$743.000 in the accounts of the 1. & G. N. to the M. K. & T. Mr. Anderson maintained that the right to vote upen stock certificates did not pass with the stock put up as collateral piedge.

Mr. Pierce denied that the stock of the L and G. N. had ever stood in the name of the M., K. and T., because the laws of Texas prohibited one company from controlling a competing company's stock. So the stock had been held in trust by individuals, first by Mr. Dodge and afterward by Mr. Gould. Mr. Gould had no personal interest of the stockholders, but to render the L and G. N. subsidiary to the M. K. and T. to the great detriment of M. P. Mr. Gould had navenced \$600,000 to the L, and G. N., and prevented a default being made by its lesses. M. K. and T. As a creditor, Mr. Gould do no wish the stock to be so held as to imperii the charter of the L and G. N. He holds that the plaintiff has no cause of action. Ex-Judge Dillon said he thought the Court had no utrisdiction in the premises because of a mortgage foreclosure suit before the Kansas courts. The courts of Kansas having primary jurisdiction, should have absolute control of this suit.

Judge O'Brien will listen to the lawyers again this afternoon.

Enforcing the Probibition Law. FORT DODGE, Iowa, Feb. 14.-The first movement for the enforcement of prohibition made in this county for two years was begun vesterday. There are thirty open saloons in Webster county, one of which does a wholesale business of \$20,000 ner year. The salcons in Badger, Duncombe, Lehigh, and Barnum were raided by indignant citizens, and the liquors were spilled. Nothing has yet been done in this city, where there are thirteen open sa-ioons, but active measures are to be adopted at once to make the city "dry." This city is the anti-prohibition stronghold of Iowa outside the river towns.

ome, Happy Day: a Hymn of the Impatien

Republicans, As the shipwrecked long for water When flerce fevers burn and parch, So, as Time draws our hope tauter. Long we for the Fourth of March. Hurry, burry, long-expected Day, to fill our hearts with mirth; Hurry, Ben, our chief elected, Let us soon possess the earth.

Thinking of Inauguration. In our ears e'en now the thunder Sounds, the joyful sight we see, Officeholders going under, smile, O weltering waste of ocean,

Swelled our souls are with elation.

And our heads the clouds do bus

Lough with all thy wealth of lips; Thou'lt bear some of us (we've's notion To well-paid, soft consulships. Whiskey, shall I lose my wager. Or wiit thou not gurgle with glee, Comes once more to sample thee ! Sickly green stamp, ten times greener

Turn, you spinach shouted tramp; Not yot, villain, have you seen a Republican stamp you with his stamp. P. M. a. bloss your weeping pictures, Do not swear and do not post: Please prepare to sell your fixtures Cheap for cash, and move right out.

Jutitate, jutitate, O. the happy, happy day! Harrah for the office-obtaining party, lip, double hip, husench, howeny! Me can bardly walt we're plating by unit the Pourtn of March.

ELL-TI Y-TCH SH-F-MA

INTERESTING GOSSIP OF THE DAT.

A man who had occasion the other day to lock for down-town office to be used during March, and April for the storage of some valuable drawings was surprised when the agent demanded double the usual renal Other vacant offices were applied for with the same result. "We can't afford to rent them to you at any lower figure," the arents declared, "as they will readily bring over \$100 as choice locations from which to view the great parade of the Washington inauguration cente

nial. You may rest assured that \$100 is much less than you can secure such an office for next month." Further investigation proved that far sighted Gothamrefiner investigation proved that far sighted Golfam-lies were already lessing windows along the route of the parade on Nassau. Wall, and Broad streets, and en Broadway around Trinity Church. Most of the con-tracts closed are made for speculative purposes, the holders expecting to more than double their outlay by renting out single seats in the windows. Single window between \$50 and \$100, according to their width and location.

The big dining room of the Union Club is half darkened at dinner time nowadays, and each table is gayly illu minated with candles hooded with gaudy silk shades. The effect is such that men are talking of it all over town as a scene of extraordinary beauty when the din per is well under way. Between fifty and sixty persons now regularly dine at the Union-more than any other club boasts except the New York Athletic, which often feeds one handred men in an evening.

Two very queer mistakes were made in one up-town club in one week. First, three down town business men dropped in and ordered and ato a dinner without dis-covering they were in a club house, and without the waiters discovering they were not members. The bostness men were tipay, but the waiters were sober. On the other hand, the President of the same club invited an old friend to join it, and then discovered that the friend was one of the oldest members on the club's rolls.

England has been very backward in applying elecsibilities of the new force. There is running in London an electric bus. It carries twelve persons, and is managed by a driver who sits just where he would if he had to manage a team of horses. The bus makes six or seven miles an hour, but it has not yet been run in the daytime, when the streets are crowded.

Louis Kossuth Church, the Governor of Dakota, who Albany, and still better known from one end of Long Island to the other. He was one of the "reformers" under Theodore Roosevelt in the Assembly in 1883 and 1884, and exhibited a fearlessness, combined with a degree of good nature and good fellowship, that led him to leave Albany without an enemy of a food of a good short, thick; set, hard-headed fellow, fond of a good fight. to leave Albany without an enemy or a critic. He is a dinner, a good joke, a good companion, or a good fight.
The feeling in town is that if he could have four years more in Dakota he would make his opponents hide in gopher holes on the prairie before he gave up the

preparations are being made by Sorosis, the woman's club of this city, and of the fact that invitations to take part in it have been sent to eighty other women's clubs that have been organized in the chief cities of the country. We now learn that during the week of the celebraties. Scrolls will attempt to carry out a project that has been under debate for some time. The project is to establish a national federation of all the women's clubs in the United States. Each cipb is to form a link in the grand American chain of feminine clubdom. The mem-bers of each club are to be entitled to exchange cards with other clubs, and to enjoy certain social privileges in them. Thus, when upon their travels, they can mee with fellow members and have a good time in their society. It is also desires that the whole body of clube may be able to cooperate in the promotion of such of jects as may meet with their approval. Some of the be used as beadquarters by all the local organizations and in which the business of the federation shall be transacted by its officers, and which shall be supplied with such appointments as are to be found in mon's clubs. Altogether, Sorosis is preparing for great per formances during the celebration of the twenty-firs anniversary of its existence. It began upon a small

In The Sun a few days ago we spoke of the ancient and wonderful ruins of the huge structure of the Casa Grande in Arizona. There is a centleman in this city who possesses a fine large photograph of the Casa which is an object of interest to scholarly visitors to his house Whenever any visitor, seeing it on the wall, is attracted toward it and expresses curlosity about it the owner gets an opportunity to display his learning in a way that makes him proud. "These gigantic ancient roins." he is in the habit of saying. " are not at Nineveh or in any part of Assyria or Mesopotamia; they are not in Egypt part of Assyria or sessociatins; they are not in Egypt or any whore along the valley of the Nile; they are not on the Ganges or within the confines of India, neither are they in China; they are not in Italy or Spain or any other Buropean country, but they are in the United States! Of course surprise is expressed by the listening visitors who have not known of the Casa Grande. He then proceeds to give the information that the wonderful archi tectural rules are in Pinal county, Arizona, that they run back to immemorial times, and that the structur was reared by an autochihonous race not to be found there. It must be said that the gentleman in question makes a very striking speech on the subject of the Casa Grande of Arizona to those who gaze with wonder up

Two kinds of stuff for boys' garments-cordurey and molestin-that were not used in this country in old times, are now worn to some extent and visible in the goods, and they will last longer and stand more rough

After all the see dealers are not to be able to enjoy this year the usual annual failure of the ice crop. The news from up the Hudson is that a host of harvesters are now at work in the ice fields, the product of which is super abundant. The home supply will make it unnecessary for us to look to Canada or Greenland. It is agreeable news. There is no better ice at the north pole than that which is raised in the great State of New York.

Col. Elliott P. Shepard was observed going down town in the Sixth avenue elevated road yesterday, poring with knitted brows over a heap of type-written manuscript, at the top of every sheet of which was written the word "copy." The Colonel had a blue pencil in his gloved hand, and made numerous victous date at the type-written stuff. Few people in the well-filled car appeared to know the Colonel, for his copy slashing attracted little attention. The crudite editor was handsomely dressed, the most conspicuous item of his get up being a tortoise-shell handled cane. On the broad gold band dividing the handle of the cane from 'A soft answer turneth away wrath."

Gen. Horace Porter, in his eulogy of Abraham Lincoln said that the great war President wasn't much as champagne drinker. The General recalled a visit of Mr. Lincoln to City Point. On his arrival the General said that Mr. Lincoln was suffering from the gastronomic disturbances incident to most folks who have sailed or rough water. "A young staff officer, very previous he wan," said the General, "grabbed a bottle of champagne and thrust it toward Mr. Lincoln, saying that that was the very thing he needed. "No, young man," Mr. Lincoln said: 'I have seen too many fellows seasick ashore from

The Brazil Line of Steamers-A Complaint To the Editor of the Sun-Sir: For two lays an unfortunate company of helpless dupes have been bound in Newport News on their way toth West Indies by the Brazil line of steamers of which Gerhard & Co. are agenta. The delay was caused by the miscarriage of the ship's papers either through the ncompetence of the mails or the negligence of the company. The last cannot be wholly exonerated in any event, for the same accident happened but a few months ago. If the officers of the ship are as incompetent as the management, the Advance will never be heard from

Nawrost Naws, Feb. 11. \$100 per Week-For Saving Souls.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In read-ng Tux Sun of this morning I find that Mr. Ackerman of Brooklyn is made uneasy by the fact that the congregation of Beekman Hill Methodist Episcopal Church s paying the evangelist, the Rev. Thomas Barris Six per week for working day and night for the salva-

ien to beliftle the preacher in the eyes of your many readers.

Now, sir, is there anything unreasonable in an evangelist gaiting \$100 per week for services that are only in demand a portion of the year and for a kind of service that scarcely one in wenty of our ministers are adapted for or are capable of doing? If Mr. Harrison should be able to keep up this terribe strain on the system for a whole Year, might and day, it would only not him for the present of the strain on the capable of bookkeepers, clerks, professional men, and Gospel ministers who earn more than \$5,000 per year, and have several weeks of vacation allowed them, and in case of sickness their hay your on.

of vacation allowed them, and in case of sickness their pay goes on.

To my mind it is small business to traduce a servant of Christ who is fulfilling the great commission given by our Lord just before his ascension, to go "preach the Gospel to every creature," and at the same time is told that "the laborer is worthy of his hire." Let all grunniters be content to know that they are not asked for a penny to support this work, and that those who missing the lattice of the work, and that those who employ the lattice of a service, and pay the cost consent to come for they measure the worth of unit as of more value than the few dollars they pay for the good done.

We learn with sincere regret of the death on Wednesday of Edward Willett, a journalist and a poet who for a dozen years has frequently contributed to the columns of Tun Sex. For some time Mr. Willett had been the editor of brake's Magazine. His experience wit and steadfast industry entitled him to a rank in the profession which his modesty would have been far from shaming thur readers have been his friends without knowing him; they would have been still more his friends if they had known him.

RICH WOMEN IN THE CAMP.

tanding Up for Prayers in Salvation Army

Women whose expensive clothes attracted attention squeezed through the barrels and boxes which barricade the sidewalk in Rende street about 3 P. M. yesterday, as they made their way to the headquarters of the Salvation Army near West Broadway. Some of them vere ladies who have attended a series of services that Mrs. Ballington Booth, wife of the Commander-in-Chief of the Salvation Army. has been conducting in the drawing rooms of Miss Hamersley, Mrs. J. M. Cornell, Mrs. William S. Rainsford, and Mrs. Frederick Perry. They were on their way to their first downtown service, which was the regular "conseeration service" held at the headquarters of the army every Thursday afternoon.

The room in the rear of the shop on the ground floor, in which the War Cry and other Salvation publications are sold, was crowded to

The room in the rear of the shop on the ground floor, in which the War Cry and other Salvation publications are sold, was crowded to suffocation when Mrs. Booth gave out a hymn, the reading of which she punctuated with exhortations suggested by the words.

Mrs. Booth introduced a lieutenant in the army who, she said, used to sing in comic opera, and now sometimes sang the same tune to different words. The lieutenant, a tawnyskinned girl with intensely black eyes flashing under a poke bonnet, played a tambourine as an accompaniment to the melodeon, while she sang a Salvation song to a waitz air.

After Col. Evans had told how boys used to throw tin cans and stones at her when she first tried to save souls in this city. Mrs. Booth mounted a chair and began to read one of the psalms. As in the case of the hymn, she made each sentence the text of a separate sermon, and the combined reading and speaking occupied over half an hour.

Mrs. Booth got on a chair because she is as little as her busband is big. She has way brown hair, which, as it is not very long, she wears loose when it is not confined in a poke bonnet. She is pale and has hazel eyes, and eyebrows that are simost black. Her voice is melodious, and when she is preaching her English accent is scarcely percentible.

The little esemons which interspersed the reading of the psalm were all delivered with earnestness, and some of them made the women weep. When, at the end of her discourse, Mrs. Booth asked all who felt that they needed the prayers of Christians to rise, one after another, with handkerchiefs pressed to their eyes, at least a dozen of the bester dressed women stood up, in addition to those not so well clad. Among her heavers words, James F. Ruggles, Mrs. M. H. Mackay, Mrs. J. D. Lamb, Mrs. Perry, Mrs. D. Robinson, Mrs. McDontal, Mrs. and Miss Payson, and Mrs. M. Adams.

At a meeting to be held at the Berkeley Lyceum on Feb. 26 Mrs. Booth will explain the aims and methods of the Salvation Army to the fashionable people who may use the tickets of i

THE CONTEST FOR CHONIN'S BEAT. Evidence Before the Assembly Committee

at Long Island City. The Assembly committee that is taking testimony to determine whether Willis L. Brownell, the defeated Republican candidate for Assembly in the Second district of Queens county, would have been elected but for frauds alleged to have been perpetrated in the interest of the Democratic candidate, Philip T. Cronin, held another sitting yesterday in the

Queens county Court House. The returns from a district in Newtown which gave Cronin a majority were not filed in the County Clerk's office until twenty-four hours County Clerk's office until twenty-four hours after the time allowed by law, and then only when the Sheriff was sent for them. The contestant attempted I to prove yesterday that Cronin had said those returns were held back to be "doctored" in his favor. Brockholst Carroll of Far Reckaway testified that Mr. Cronin told him the day after the election that the returns from Newtown were held back in the interest of James W. Covert, the Democratic causildate for Congress. James McCarthy, also of Far Reckaway, said that on the day after election Brockholst Carroll told him that Cronin was telling about town that the returns from Newtown had been held back in his and Mr. Covert's interest. Mr. Carroll denied that he had made such an assertion.

The contestant claims that in the Second ward of Long Island City the watchers were excluded from that part of the room in which the counting was going on, and that the count was conducted irregularly. James Cook, Patrick Hanigan, and Charles Beckle testified that the inspectors had so excluded the watchers. Each of the inspectors, Cook said, took a pile of ballots, counted them, and announced the result. There was no recount. Beckle said the watchers were excluded through the interference of one of the United States supervisors, who wanted to show his authority. From his position Beckle was unable to read the names on the tickets as they were counted. after the time allowed by law, and then only

DRIVEN BY A FEVERED BRAIN.

Dving Man Leaps from His

Charles Henry of 834 East 117th street was bookkeeper and salesman for the United States Bung Company of Brooklyn, A week ago last Sunday he was taken sick with erysipelas and developed brain fever. On Wednesday he was very weak, but his mind was clear. and he managed to give instructions for the

and he managed to give instructions for the settlement of his affairs. Toward midnight a priest was called in. The priest and a nurse left him about 12 o'clock. His physician and an old friend romained.

Presently the sick man sprang from his bed and, snatching a lamp in one hand and a globe from the gas fixtures in the other, ran toward the two watchers and chased them out of the room. When they returned with help they found him lying exhausted on the floor. He was put back into bed. Shortly before \$\'e\$ o'clock he got up again and, crying. "Do you think I am afraid of death?" ran straight at the window and leaped out. He fell in front of the basement of the adjoining house and was wife and two children, a boy and girl.

UNDERHILL HAD A GOOD TIME,

And Says he was Merrill's Guest, but Mer-rill Seads In a Bill.

Charles P. Merrill is suing Edward B. Underhill, Jr., in the Superior Court, for \$505 loaned and \$435.65 expended for his benefit. Underhill has paid \$31, and judgment is asked for the remainder. In the bill of expenses are included: Dinner, 75 cents: another, 50 cents; included: Dinner, 75 cents: another, 50 cents; wine, \$5; defendant went to the theatre, and plaintiff paid \$1; portion of expenses of recreation, \$13; went to Boston together, \$63.40; defendant took a bath, plaintiff paid \$1; plaintiff paid defendant's subscription to bowling club, \$1; defendant's fare on steamer to Nasau, \$100; fare to Tampa, \$22.50; expenses of trip to Nassau, Tampa, and other places, \$222.50.

Defendant denies the borrowed money claim, and says he was the plaintiff's guest as Defendant denies the borrowed money claim, and says he was the plaintiff's guest as to the other matters. Judge Freedman granted an order of reference.

The Sleeping Woman Awake, but in a Pro-

ATTICA, Feb. 14 .- Miss Emma Althouse, who awoke on Feb. 6 from a thirty-five day rance, is in a precarious condition, and can live only a few days longer, according to the opinion of local physicians. On coming out of her long trance she partook of some nourishher long trance she partock of some nourishment and then wont to sleep again, remaining comatose for a day. She seemed very sleepy, and artificial means were used to keep her awake when she was aroused from this nap, but she had several short sleeps. She is now awake, and has been so for four days, but her condition is extremely pitiful. She is unable to move, and her efforts to whisper to her sisters are unavalling. Efforts to feed her, even liquid food, must now be given up, for a drop of water or warm milk sets her to coughing in a feeble, painful way that seems likely to result fatally at any moment. These attempts at nourishing the sleeping girl have been followed by fainting fits, lasting ten or fifteen minutes.

Mr. Kleine's Curious Will,

This curious will has been offered for probate in the Surrogate's Court. Brooklyn: In the name of God. Amen. This is my last will and Testament and my will is such that after my death everything I poses and own shall belong to my beloved wife.

Signed in Present of Henry Maryer. Signed in Presend of Henry Meyer. CHARLE: BEFFIEL. November 18, 1808.

Although the name of the testator. William Rielne, does not appear on the little piece of yellow wrapping paper on which the will was written it will be admitted to probate. Mr. Kleine left considerable real estate.

Good-by, Carondelet.

The steamship Carondelet, with her load of nava war material for san Domingo, which has no war and no navy, salled yesterday. Size will take on 1,000 tous of coal as Newport News.